R.8E, T.5S, Sect. 24, August 4, 1960, 9265 (D), 9266 (O). Saginaw Co., Fordney R., N. of Brady Rd., Sect. 11, R.2E, T.9N, Aug. 13, 1960, 9289 (D), 9290 (O). St. Clair Co.: N. side of Rt. 21, 0.4 mi. W. of Beach Rd., Sect. 6, R.17E, T.6N, August 23, 1960, 9307 (D), 9309 (O). — UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR.

## LITERATURE CITED

- CLAUSEN, ROBERT T. 1944. On the status of Botrychium dissectum var. oneidense. Amer. Fern Jour. 34: 55-60.
- House, Homer D. 1921. Nomenclatorial notes on certain American plants. Amer. Midl. Nat. 7: 126-135.
- plants of New York State. New York State Mus. Bull. no. 254.
- Wagner, W. H., Jr. 1955. Cytotaxonomic observations on North American ferns. Rhodora 57: 219-240.
- of infraspecific categories as used in North American Peeridophytes. Amer. Fern Jour. 50: 32-45.
- chium subg. Sceptridium in the northeastern United States. Torrey Club Bull. 87: 303-325.
- segments in Botrychium dissectum and B. oneidense. Amer. Fern Journ. (in press).

Two New Orchid Records for Ontario. — While orchid hunting last year, I met Mrs. J. C. Higgins of Komoka, Ont., who told me that she had Liparis lilifolia growing in her woodlot. I was skeptical of her identification, since this species had not been reported previously in Ontario, and since the province is not included in the range given for the species in Gray's Manual. I was invited to visit the site this year, and on June 18th, accompanied by several friends, I went to Komoka and was delighted to see Liparis lilifolia (L.) Richard for the first time. It was growing in a predominantly beech-maple woods on the southwest facing slope cf the Oxbow Creek, among herbaceous species usually found in this type of woods. Mrs. Higgins told us that this year she had counted 83 plants and she first noticed the orchid in this vicinity about 10 to 15 years ago. Photographs were taken, and Prof. Montgomery took one specimen for the herbarium of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. On July 10th, on my return trip from observing orchids in the vicinity of Moosonee, James Bay, I visited Timmins, Ont., and was shown *Orchis purpurella* T. & T. A. Stephenson by Mr. Fred Cowell, local naturalist and nature photographer. About 20 plants were found growing along the margin of Gillies Lake in the town of Timmins. Prof. Montgomery and I revisited the stand on July 16th and observed that the lake shore at this point had been filled in with rock, sand and gravel to make room for a roadway. The local residents occasionally discarded waste along this roadway, and the remains of packing material was still evident among the grass and weeds which made up most of the plant cover. It was probably the source of this orchid, native to Europe and Asia.

Specimens have been deposited in the herbarium of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and of the National Museum of Canada, Ottawa. — H. Andrews, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ont.

A RANGE EXTENSION FOR PARAPHOLIS INCURVA. — On May 4, 1960, specimens of *Parapholis incurva* (L.) C. E. Hubb. were collected (R. J. Lemaire 650) on Freemason Island, St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana. The various manuals report this grass, introduced from Europe, as occurring in the United States along the Atlantic coast from New Jersey and Pennsylvania to Virginia, on the Pacific coast in California and Oregon (Portland), and in Michigan.

Since it appeared that a significant range extension for the species may be represented by this collection, a search was made of the limited amount of pertinent literature available to me, concerned with the states bordering the Gulf of Mexico. No published record of the species for Louisana or the gulf coast was found.

Subsequent correspondence with Dr. Jason R. Swallen of the U. S. National Herbarium established that two collections had previously been made on the gulf coast, both in Refugio County, Texas. Swallen collected this grass between Aransas Pass and Rockport (10276), and Whitehouse collected it at Bayside (21209). The collection site on Free-